

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA**

**KELLY A. THIRTLE,**

**Petitioner,**

**v.**

**JOHN DAHM,**

**Respondent.**

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**CASE NO. 8:11CV23**

**MEMORANDUM  
AND ORDER**

On November 9, 2011, the court dismissed Petitioner's habeas corpus claims and entered Judgment against her. (Filing Nos. [21](#) and [22](#).) On December 8, 2011, Petitioner filed a Notice of Appeal. (Filing No. [23](#).)

However, before Petitioner may appeal the dismissal of her Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, a "Certificate of Appealability" must issue. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 ("AEDPA"), the right to appeal such a dismissal is governed by [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)](#), which states:

- (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from—
  - (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court; . . . .
- (2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.
- (3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph(2).<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Similarly, [Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22\(b\)](#), as amended by the AEDPA, indicates that in an action pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 2254](#), a notice of appeal triggers the requirement that the district judge who rendered the judgment either issue a certificate of appealability or state the reasons why such a certificate should not issue. See generally [Tiedeman v. Benson](#), 122 F.3d 518, 521 (8th Cir. 1997).

A certificate of appealability may issue only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. See [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)\(2\)](#). Such a showing requires a demonstration “that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” [Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 \(2000\)](#), (internal quotation marks omitted), citing [Barefoot v. Estelle, 463 U.S. 894 \(1983\)](#), (defining pre-AEDPA standard for a certificate of probable cause to appeal).

Petitioner has not filed a motion for a Certificate of Appealability or a brief in support. (See Docket Sheet.) Thus, this matter cannot proceed on appeal until the question of the certificate of appealability is considered.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner shall have until January 9, 2012, to file a motion for Certificate of Appealability and brief in support;
2. In the event that Petitioner fails to file a motion and brief, as set forth in this Memorandum and Order, the court will deny the issuance of a Certificate of Appealability without further notice; and
3. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management in this case with the following text: January 9, 2012: check for filing of motion for Certificate of Appealability.

DATED this 8<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2011.

BY THE COURT:

s/Laurie Smith Camp  
Chief United States District Judge

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